The Raymond Rustler

A PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF RAYMOND

VOL. 8 | RAYMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1910 | NO. 104

News of the Week

Remember the Operetta tonight.

The Band is taking their annual vacation.

Mrs. J. J. Baker was in Lethbridge this week.

Mr Jas. Vance was in town on Wednesday.

What is Raymond going to do on Dominion Day.

Geo. H. Budd was at Lethbridge on Wednesday.

Mr. J. S. Thornton returned from Utah this week.

More rain, followed by more smiles, this week.

The Raymond Base Ball team is at Cardston today.

Mr. H. A. Jones was at Lethbridge this week.

A large assortment of summer hats at the Mer'c.

We are pleased to see Mr. Parley Va[illegible] on the streets again.

Miss Ivy Leavitt is visiting at Mr H. S. Allens this week.

The Knight Sugar factory began operation on Monday morning.

Mr. C. A. Magiath was in town this week visiting with Mr. Chas. McCarty.

Bread tickets 17 for $1 at the Japanese store opposite the Post Office. *

Toronto, June 7.—Goldwin Smith died at half past three this afternoon.

Born:—On Tuesday June 2nd, to the wife of Harding Brewerton a son.

The proceeds from the operetta to night are for the Taylor Stake Academy.

The Western Military Comedy Drama, Arizona will be repeated tomorrow night.

The board sidewalks on Broadway have been raised up to the level of the cement ones.

Have you read the ads this week If not you had better, as there may be something therein that will just suit you.

The Raymond Mercantile Co., are advertising Sherwin Williams paints of outside of their building this week.

Arizona tomorrow night for the benefit of Mr. Grant Young who leaves on Tuesday for Germany as a Missionary.

Arizona to morrow night.

Matinee in Opera House this afternoon, children 10 cents.

Mr. Roy Brewerton was in Lethbridge on Wednesday.

A large number of Raymondites are in Cardston to day.

Do you need a new suit for Dominion Day? The Raymond Mer'c have some nice ones.

Try our bread baked fresh daily at the Japanese Restaurant, opposite Post Office. *

Mr. Geo. Brewerton has returned from Salt lake where he has been attending School for the past few months.

The Base Ball game between Raymond and Stirling at Victoria Park last Saturday was rather tame, the score being 14 x 6 in favor of Raymond.

All those desiring to join the Raymond Basket Ball Association [illegible] practice on [illegible] day evening at 7 p.m. sharp, at the Opera House.

London, June 6th—Lord Selburne, former high commissioner for South Africa, is mentioned as likely to succeed Earl Grey as governor general of Canada.

The play St Elmo which was put on in the Opera House on Monday evening last was not as good as was expected, although some of the players did well, there were some who were not so good.

Something should be done in regard to promptness in attending the amusements which are being held. The young folks seldom attend the parties until it is time they were thinking about going home.

All those who are fond of music should not fail to attend the Concert given in the Opera House on Wednesday next. The artists that compose this Concert Co. are well recomended where they have played.

The Vancouver Press reporting on Raul Pereira's recent appearance in that city says:—

"A Violinist who has no equal as a public player on the pacific coast or in Canada."

News Advertiser.

Pair Customer—"When I first priced those strawberries they appeared to be all green, but now I see a few red ones."

Grocer—"Yes ma'am, they are blushing to think you only offered 10 cents a box for them."—Montreal Star.

OBITUARY

Harold Hugo Norton the 11 year old son of L. O Norton passed away at the residence of his father, on Tuesday the 7th inst, of a brief illness of heart failure. This is the fourth death in Mr. Norton's family within the last few years.

The Rustler joins in sympathy with the entire community towards Mr. Norton's family in this sad bereavement.

The funeral services were held Thursday June 9th, from the Presbyterian Church,

What is the matter with the Raymond Military Band? These long summer evenings afford splendid opportunities for open air concerts,

On Saturday last Miss Murphy of Stirling and Mr. Clarence Pickett were united in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony, Bp. John F. Anderson performing the ceremony. The Rustler joins with the many friends in wishing them a long and happy life.

Lost, strayed, or stolen :—One bay gelding. Forty and poor, between 7 and 8 years of age rope-branded J— on left thigh, had on halter and rope. $10 reward for the return to Jas. S. Stetson, N. W. ¼ of 29-8-16, or to Taber Livery Stables.

"Vancouver was indeed fortunate in hearing Senor Pereira and it was only natural that he should have been given a warm reception. Rarely have concerts of more artistic value been given in this City."

Saturday Sunset.

$10 REWARD

For the return, to H. W. Taylor Magrath Alta, of 1 yearling mare colt, Bay with white face and branded S on left shoulder.

T

OATS FOR SALE—We can supply you with First Class Seed Oats (Prize Winners) variety, the White Banner. Apply Brimhall Bros. Raymond Alta. *

The Glen Poultry Farm Eggs from buff, black, and white Orpington Barred & Buff Rocks.

White Leghorns won 9 firsts, 7 seconds, 9 third prizes at Lethbridge poultry show.

H. A. Jones, prop.
Raymond.

A. R. & I. Time Table

Going East		Going West	
Passenger	Mixed	Passenger	Mixed
1.25	9.45	8.35	5.55

Raul da Silva Pereiria Concert Company

Raul Pereira the distinguished Portugese violinist, who is to appear at the Raymond Opera House on Wednesday June 15th, was born in Lisbon, Portugal. He commenced his studies there, then going to Berlin where he graduated from the Emperial Royal Academy of Music under the late great master Joachim.

During the season of 1906—07 he toured Germany, France, and Portugal and the criticisms of his concerts were written a style that left no doubt as to his artistic abilities.

Sen. Pereira has composed many songs and instrumental works which are widely known in Europe.

The proceeds from the sale of his album of songs written at the request of H. M. Queen Amelie of Portugal are being devoted to H. M. Hospital for Tuberculosis at Lisbon

In recognition of these services Her Majesty conferred upon him the honor of the Portugese Court.

Sen. Pereira is not altogether unknown in the west. At his appearance in Vancouver and other coast cities, his personal magnetism, warmth of temperament, and brilliant technic and his tone so full of warmth, breadth and power is well remembered.

Much more could be said but the music lovers of Raymond will have the rare opportunity of hearing this distinguished artist on his appearance here on June 15th in the Opera House.

Greatest Gold Rush Since Klondyke

Idatarod City, Alaska, June 6—Three hundred and fifty prospectors, the first party of stampeders to reach the new Idatarod gold fields, have arrived from Fairbanks after a three weeks trip down the Yukon river.

Greatest Since Klondyke.

At present Idatarod City consists of a few cabins. No wharf had been built and freight is dumped on the ground.

Earl Grey Sails for England

Ottawa, June 6th—When Earl Grey sails for England tomorrow he will carry with him a handsome leather bag, the scrapbook prepared by Mayor Hopewell. In the book will be detailed accounts from each of the city newspapers of the manner in which funeral day of King Edward was observed. His excellency has promised to present the book in person to Dowager Queen Alexandra with a message of sympathy from the capitol.

Home Missionary Appointments.

John Heniger Hyrum W. Taylor Mammoth June 12.
David F. Fawns David F. Stevens Grassy Lake June 19.
Jas. B. Ririe Walter Ackroyd Lo and June 12
W. R. Stevens E. B. Hicks Mammoth June 19
F. B. Rolfson J. G. Allred Leonard June 19.
T. O. King B. S. Young Stirling June 12.
Thos. Davis Ray Knight Stirling June 19.
Jas. S. Anderson Geo. H. Budd Welling June 19.
Ellis Heniger Christensen Jensen Raymond June 19.
S. J. Wing S. S. Bennett Grassy Lake June 12.
Spence Young David Galbraith Magrath June 19.
Murlin Steed Jos. S. Brandley Tabor June 19.

Provincial Exhibition

Calgary, June 30th, to July 7th 1910

Large Prize List

[illegible] including Acre Yield Competition.
Milking machine demonstration and lectures.
Magnificent art and china display
Best music and attractions.
Including The Navassar Ladies' Band.
Grand Fireworks Display,
Albers Ten Snow White Polar Bears,
Herzog's Six Trained Stallions,
The Six Abdallahs Brothers marvelous acrobats,
Ramza and Arno, clever comedians,
Al. G. Barnes trained wild animal shows.
Reproduction of the making of the Blackfeet Indian Treaty illuminated with Fireworks.
For Prize List and entry forms, write,

E. L. Richardson,
Manager.
J. S. G. Van Wart,
President.

-:Grand Concert:-

THE FAMOUS PORTUGESE VIOLINIST
Raul da Silva Pereiria.

VOCALIST,
Miss Lucile Palmer
Late principle with the San Francisco Opera Co.

Pianist
Mr. Chas. H. Harper
Pianist, Vancouver Symphony Orchestra.

Dominion Day Celebration In Taber July 1st 1910

The arrangements are being perfected for a BIGGER, BETTER DAY Than Before

THE SECOND ANNUAL CELEBRATION

Roping and Bucking Contests.
Horse Races.
Foot Races.
Children's Races.
Base Ball, Foot Ball, and Lacrosse Matches.
Contests of every character with good accomodation, worked quickly and smoothly, with no delay.

A BIG DAY'S FUN
A DAY TO ENJOY

Big Money Prizes
And Small Entrance Fees.

We are going to have a Big Day, and we are anxious to have everybody with us.

Admission to Evetything 25 cents.

Percy Lapum Leach, Secy.

Storyettes

A MINISTER, having walked through a village churchyard, is said to have noted the indiscriminate praises bestowed upon the dead. He wrote upon the gate post the following: "Here lie the dead, and here the living lie."

* * *

AT the Lambs Club a group of actors were laughing heartily over a story just told them by Willie Collier, when someone, in a spirit of penitent humility, asked: "Willie, isn't that one of Lackaye's stories?" "Not yet," quietly answered Willie.

* * *

ANDREW Carnegie's philanthropy was being praised on the piazza of an hotel. A clergyman in the group smiled, and said: "Mr. Carnegie attended, some years ago, one of my business men's week-end services. Seeing him in the congregation, and unaware that he was not used to praying extempore, I said after the first hymn, 'We will now be led in prayer by Brother Carnegie.' Mr. Carnegie rose, very red and flustered. 'Let us engage first of all,' he stammered, 'in a few minutes of silent prayer.' We all immediately bowed our heads and closed our eyes, and Mr. Carnegie, tip-toeing out, escaped.

* * *

A MAN was brought up on a charge of beating his wife and biting off a portion of her ear. However, the woman, good-natured soul, was anxious to screen her husband, and, if possible, obtain his acquittal, as appears from her evidence.

Magistrate: "Your husband has been treating you very badly, eh?"

Witness: "Oh, no, your worship!"

Magistrate: "Not Why, did he not bite off a piece of your ear?"

Witness: "No, your worship; I did it myself!"

* * *

AMONG the stories told in the newly-published biography of Sir Wilfred Lawson is one that refers to Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's physician. It is said that, when he recommended a patient to drink wine, the latter expressed some surprise, saying he thought Sir Andrew was a temperance doctor, to which Sir Andrew replied:

"Oh, wine does sometimes help you to get through work. For instance, I have often twenty letters to answer after dinner, and a pint of champagne is a great help."

"Indeed," said the patient, "does a pint of champagne help you to answer the twenty letters?"

"No, no," said Sir Andrew, "but when I've had a pint of champagne I don't care a rap whether I answer them or not!"

* * *

THE Duke of [illegible] suggests that the largest [illegible] grocery [illegible] thus illustrated his idea of the morals of the average Wall Street man: "I once hired an errand boy who, after I discharged him, no doubt went on the street. There he should be doing well. The boy was from the country. He only worked for me about two days. The last day he was with us I sent him out for four dollars' worth of stamps, giving him a five-dollar bill. When he came back with the stamps he didn't offer me any change. 'Well,' I said, impatiently, 'where's the change, Alfred?' 'There ain't any, sir,' said he. 'Stamps has riz.'"

* * *

TO Mrs. McCarthy, busy with her washing and in no mood for chat, had come Mrs. Clancy, who noticed after an hour or two that it had become cloudy. Said she, "Do it rain, Mrs. McCarthy?" "I do that, Mrs. Chancy; but not that hard I couldn't get home if I was at your house."

* * *

OUT of the Grand Central Station the other day came a couple, evidently from up-State regions. The old man grasped his carpet-bag and bulging green umbrella firmly, and looked up and down the street, his mouth agape. "There's a heap 'o sights in New York, I guess, Maria," he said. "I misdoubt if we see them all." The old lady's mouth set grimly. "Wall, Silas," she replied, and her manner was more than significant, "bein's as I'm with you, there's some, I expect, that you ain't goin' to see!"

* * *

MONSIEUR BRIAND, the Prime Minister of France, is celebrated for his epigrams. They are not as brilliant as were those of his predecessor, Monsieur Clemenceau, but they have a certain savour of their own. The other morning Monsieur Briand's secretary was reading him a speech made by Monsieur Lintilhac against the peace bill.

"When I read the text of the bill," said Monsieur Lintilhac in the Senate, "I thought at first that I was becoming crazy."

"Becoming," said Monsieur Briand, smiling, "becoming! How curiously fond Lintilhac is of using unnecessary words!"

* * *

THE recent death of Sir Edmond Monson, who was ambassador to France, has brought up a delightful story of a remark made by Sir Edmond, which called forth the quaintest of replies from the Kaiser.

At a luncheon one day at the Emperor of Germany's table, at which the Duke of Connaught was also a guest, Sir Edmond Monson remarked:

"I'll over then to England with this news," and added, "as the immortal William said."

The Kaiser who had heard him, asked, "Did I really say that? I don't remember it at all."

He had forgotten that Sir Edmond might be quoting any other William than himself.

* * *

A YOUNG lady who appeared to be in perfect health, but who had a very worried expression upon her blooming face, entered the consulting room of a New York physician the other day. "Doctor," she said, "it is absolutely essential that I go to White Sulphur Springs this summer. Otherwise, [illegible] the physician remarked, [illegible] ingly. "Tell me fully your symptoms. What do you expect to cure at the springs?" "That is just what I came to you to find out, doctor," she confessed. "You see, I have got to talk with papa. What do you go to White Sulphur to be cured of?"

* * *

SOME time ago a man at Ypsilanti, Michigan, became crazed on the subject of hypnotism and was sent on a Michigan Central train to an asylum. When the conductor asked for tickets the crazy man began telling of his hypnotic powers. "I'll hypnotize you, he said. "Five away," replied the conductor, and passed several passes before the conductor's face. "Now you are hypnotized," he said. The conductor passed on, but was at last he could. "You're a conductor," the hypnotist said. "That's right," replied the victim. "You're a good conductor," went on the hypnotist. "Right again," said the conductor. "You don't smoke, drink, or swear at your passengers. You are honest. You turn in all the tickets and money you collect from passengers, in fact, you do not steal a cent." "That's right," asserted the conductor. The hypnotist eyed him a moment, then said: "What is it you'd be in if I left you in this condition?"

TRICKS OF BOGUS SPIRITUALISTS

ONE would think that the bogus spiritualist or "medium" would usually calls himself, would have a difficult task nowadays to deceive anyone, but the fact remains that his trade prospers, mainly because his clients decline to be undeceived.

The bogus medium will be asked to hold a seance in order that some communication may be made with the spirits of the departed is usually well aware beforehand of the nature of the "spirits" he is expected to produce. Having gained that information, the rest of the seance is not a difficult matter. To begin with, the medium is supposed to go into a trance. She sitters range themselves round a table, with their hands touching, and all light is excluded from the room. One hears occasionally of seances being conducted in full light, by which is usually meant the light of a small shaded lamp.

The medium in the sitters' group cared for the mysterious happenings by the recital of a prayer and the singing of a hymn. Then comes a short period of complete silence before the voices of the "spirits" are heard. The voices are those of the bogus medium and his confederates. Then, perhaps, the faint outline of a mysterious hand will appear in the centre of the room, and the impressionable sitters, having been accustomed all their lives to see hands on arms and arms on bodies, imagine that they see the rest of the shadowy figure. As a matter of fact, the mysterious hand is merely a rough wax model of a hand, or it may be merely a long white glove stuffed with cotton hair. If the seance is conducted in total darkness the hand will exhibit a little luminous paint on it. It is usually kept in the pocket of the medium, who exhibits it by handing his head and taking it in his mouth.

If the sitters are not very strict in regard to the conditions of the seance difficult, the hand business can be worked in a still simpler way. The hands of the sitters are on the table, fingers and little fingers touching. But if the hands are not stretched out it is an easy matter for one of the confederates secretly to withdraw his right hand and substitute his left so that his little finger, as the left little finger of the person sitting next to him. His right hand is then free, and he can exhibit the mysterious "hand" out of his pocket, with it without being detected.

Sometimes a music box is locked up in the room before the seance commences, and yet during the seance the musical box is not only heard to play, but it floats around the room. There are always those in a party of lazy tongs, which can be used when they are pressed open in the hand.

The mysterious spirit rappings can be produced in a number of ways, the simplest of all is that employed by the medium who moves the joint of his big toe in a certain way which produces the necessary noise. This can be done without any movement of the foot being seen, even if the lights are not turned up. The spirits are supposed to communicate with the living by means of a system of raps in answer to questions—one for yes, two for no, etc.

A favorite trick of the bogus spiritualist consists in obtaining messages from the departed spirits, who are supposed to be able to write on slates. The slate-writing trick is performed in a number of ways. Sometimes the medium has a small piece of chalk or slate-pencil attached to one of his fingers, and secretly writes with that while he holds the slate under the table. Sometimes the piece of chalk is put between two slates, which are then tied together and sealed up before the seance begins. Yet when the seance is over one of the slates has a written message on it. The piece of chalk is made up with a piece of steel inside it, and this is moved by the medium, who uses a strong magnet for the purpose. At other times the slates would be fastened in such a way that room is left for the insertion of a thin strip of steel with a piece of chalk attached to the end of it. Sometimes the slates of the bogus mediums are sealed up fairly enough, but during the seance they are exchanged for others on which a message has been previously written. The exchange is made under the table, the slates which were openly sealed up before the seance began being placed in a secret pocket under the table and the other slates taken from the same place.

There are also many varieties of trick slates which appear to be innocent of any previous preparation, but which all of these are openly used by conjurers it would scarcely be fair to describe them here.

When a spirit form appears at one of these seances it is usually a white figure, and occasionally one of the sitters will be daring enough to ask to be allowed to cut a piece of the spirit's white, flimsy covering. The request is usually granted, and afterwards the medium will make a great point of the fact that it is impossible to purchase anything like that material on this earth. That is true, for the white stuff may possibly be ordinary cheese-cloth which the medium has prepared for the purpose by soaking in water. This taken out the stiffening and makes the cheese-cloth very soft. A large piece of it will then go in a very small space. The medium is quite safe, therefore, in challenging anyone to go into a shop and buy a piece of material which exactly matches the scrap cut from the covering of the spirit.

Armed with some of this material, a few masks, some false hair, and a little wire, the bogus medium can produce any kind of spirit manifestation that is required.

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The Horseman

SPORT in general has been very brisk in Winnipeg and other provincial cities in Manitoba, in spite of the heavy snow-falls.

Three meetings of the two local Ice-Racing Associations have been held within the past week at the Riverview Hotel, Elmwood, the Oxford Hotel, and the Leland House in the city, to arrange as to which race track on the Red River will be the scene of the winter harness races, which will probably open the coming season on Christmas Day. The track most in favor with the horsemen appears to be that of the Winnipeg Ice Racing Association, as used last year, at Louise Bridge, on which Mr. Wilkins' Meth Miller, driven by Alex. Hassard, stepped the half-mile in 1.01½.

The two associations are likely to combine this year, and the monetary value of the cups and prizes put up for competition is likely to run well into four figures, judging from the liberality displayed in previous seasons by Dr. W. J. Hisman, Frank Lindsay, and the executive committees and members of the two associations.

There are stabled in the city at present about 50 horses that can show more than average speed on the ice.

Alex. Hassard has now got his training and boarding stable on Notre Dame avenue in working order and has at present about sixteen horses in his stables, with room for 25 in all. The better known animals under his charge are Will Mayhurn 2.06¾, Dick White 2.09¼, Lillian 2.08 Arrie 2.11¾, Star D., 2.07¾, and Roy O., all pacers, the last named a promising green pacer, and the stable includes, besides, the trotting stallion Red Will, by Red Wilkes, out of a mare by Wedgwood.

The Riverview Hotel, at Elmwood, lately changed hands for $100,000, the new proprietor J. J. O'Connell, who had previously held the house on Notre Dame street, being a keen horseman, and having two trotters in Winnipeg.

* * *

The Hanlons, whose stable on Smith street, near Portage avenue, has been for more than twelve years one of the best known in Winnipeg, have moved out near the western city limits on Arlington street, and will shortly erect one of their old barn for $85,000. The Smith street stable accommodated over fifty horses, and in past days many of the harness horses were stabled there, among which may be mentioned Lillie Payne, Elk Girl, Directoress, Star P., Barnes' lad, Miss Lucy Gay, Fairview Nell, Miss Solo and Gallant Girl. The last named, trained by Barney Barnes, is installed in the new barn, and under the name of Mr. Hanlon will have a beautiful pair of Standard-bred trotters, black in color, by Muckle Wilkes, half brothers to Mrs. A. D. McRae's winning champions, [illegible] good judges quite equal to, if not superior to Mrs. McRae's favorites, Messrs. Hanlon, however, did not enter their black team in the shows last summer, so that they have yet to run the gauntlet of the show ring critics.

Geo. T. Bater recently sold Fairview Nell, 2.19½, his pacing matinee trotter, to a Vancouver gentleman for a high figure, which was not disclosed.

* * *

The attention of horsemen in general throughout Manitoba, owing to the Miller Bill, which has been referred to a special committee of the House of Commons, at Ottawa.

The effect of this Bill, if it ever goes into force, will be the wiping out with one fell stroke of all the racing plants in this country, for by its terms it prohibits all forms of pool-selling or bookmaking on or off any race course, which means that there will be no racing on any track and which, in turn, means that the track owners must close their gates. There are upwards of two hundred half-mile tracks in Canada that will be summarily closed if the Miller Bill goes into force and it is up to the different associations to point out to their respective members at Ottawa, the disastrous effect this Bill would have should it become law.

Very few of the associations throughout Canada conduct more than a two days' meeting, some three days, but there are not a dozen places in the whole Dominion where meetings of a longer duration than three days are held and these associations enjoy the privilege of pool-selling and bookmaking for not more than two or three hours on those days, which is surely not excessive. Why should this liberty be taken away from them and their properties practically ruined? Why should the liberty of thousands of law-abiding citizens of this great young country be interfered with? Surely not because such legislation is favored by a few fanatics only, who know nothing about the pleasure of sitting behind or riding astride a high class horse and who know comparatively nothing about the pleasure of witnessing well-bred animals contesting every inch in a contest for supremacy!

As already stated, there are upwards of two hundred half-mile tracks in Canada where short harness horse meetings are held. Many of these tracks are in grave danger of destruction. The time has arrived when the secretaries and those associated with and also the thousands of supporters of the different racing plants must take up the battle. It is no time now for indifference. The fight is on.

* * *

One by one the old-time heroes of the turf are passing away. This week the announcement is made of the death of Nelson, 2.09, the noted trotting stallion that was a familiar figure on harness horse tracks in the late eighties and early nineties. Nelson took part in many important contests and was more than ordinarily successful as a racing proposition. His contest with Allerton 2.09¼, which took place Oct. 8, 1891, at Grand Rapids, Mich., is still fresh in the memory of horsemen who were on deck at that time. This was a special race for a purse of $10,000, and went four heats, in which the son of Young Rolfe had to lower his colors to the mighty Allerton. Nelson won the opening heat in 2.13, the fastest heat of the race, and then Allerton marched off with the succeeding three heats in 2.14¼, 2.15, 2.16½, and owner Williams pocketed the bundle of greenbacks.

Nelson was foaled in 1882 and was a son of Young Rolfe—Gretchen (dam by Sunic Owen, 2.26, and Sadie L., 2.30), by Gideon, 145.

Young Rolfe was a son of Tom Rolfe and by Dictator. Gretchen was a daughter of Kate, by Black Hawk.

Nelson's record stands at 2.09, and he won $100,000 which is said to have been made to his owner, C. H. Nelson, for him, was the success of what he later proved to be worth.

AN OLD PROBLEM SOLVED

ARCHITECTS of public buildings have always been troubled over the question of acoustics. Again and again an auditorium which promised well has been marred by echoes and other sorts of sound, for which, too often, no remedy could be found. It is alleged that Mr. Jacob Nazer, of Pittsburg, has solved the problem. A fine synagogue in that city, the Rodeph Shalom Temple, was erected three years ago at a cost of $400,000. When it was opened it was found to be so defective acoustically that it was almost useless. A reverberation lasting eight seconds followed every word pronounced from the rostrum.

Mr. Nazer, a Cornell man, a practical architect, and a member of the congregation, was permitted to make experiments in search of a remedy. He ascertained after a long study that the size and shape of the auditorium had nothing to do with the trouble, but that materials used in construction did not conduct sound equally well. To "harmonize" them, Mr. Nazer used strips of wood covered with a special variety of hair felt. The discovery of the size and thickness of wood and felt was the result of exhaustive experiment and intricate mathematical calculation. The Temple was re-opened recently and the acoustics were perfect. Mr. Nazer says that he can determine with absolute accuracy the acoustic properties of a building before its construction, by the selection of materials and the use of them in proper proportions.

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THE BUCK-EYE

VOL. 1 WEEKLY EDITION NO. 13

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE

Perhaps you hire a plumber to turn the water on,
And the simple job is bungled, and he makes an awful mess,
You discover when the plumber and the prentice hand are gone
That your property is damaged forty dollars, more or less.
All plumbers do not bungle—we're ready to admit.
There's a difference in plumbers; you may have noticed it.

Or, perhaps, you hire a carpenter to build a chicken coop
Who can hardly saw a scantling, and can barely drive an nail.
He establishes the fact that he's a perfect nincompoop.
Yet the "nincompoop" is organised and draws the union scale.
All carpenters are not alike—we cheerfully submit.
There's a difference in carpenters; you may have noticed it.

Perhaps you smoke tobacco; you like a good cigar.
You pay your quarter cheerfully for three—and there you are.
You've got a smoke, but that is all. Half of it's thrown away.
Your smoke is spoiled, your temper's gone, you grouse throughout the day.
All brands of smokes are not alike—some choke you when they're lit.
There's a difference in makers; you may have noticed it.

P.S.—But when you see that Buck-Eye label you notice the difference at once. It is then borne in upon you that you have struck the best ten-cent cigar on the market.

Try the Buck-Eye and be Converted.

A BATTLE BETWEEN NATURAL FORCES

A boy died recently from blood-poisoning in a wound which had only been inflicted a few days. It is terrible to read of cases like this when timely use of Zam-Buk is a known preventive of blood-poisoning.

The microscopic germs, which are able to cause blood-poisoning and death, cannot be seen by the human eye, but they are instantly killed by Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is prepared from purely herbal extracts. In other words, it is a natural healing force. By applying Zam-Buk to a sore or other poisoned place, you, therefore, pit nature's healing power against nature's destructive power. What better line of action could be taken? And just as surely as nature's beneficent power is greater than its destructive power, in same cases Zam-Buk wins. Try it on that old wound, that ulcer, that bad leg, or that cancerous patch. Only fifty cents a box, all druggists and stores, but don't have any imitation.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Kills Bone Spavin

Rich Valley, Alta., May 25th, 1908
"I have used your Spavin Cure for a long time and would not be without it. It has killed a bone Spavin by its use."
OLR CARLSON.

That tells the whole story. And hundreds of thousands have had the same experience in the past 40 years.

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and all Lameness,

Kendall's Spavin Cure cures the trouble—makes the horse sound and well—and saves money for the owner because it removes the cause of the trouble.

Keep a bottle always at hand—$1 or 5 for $5. Good for man and beast. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.

GOLD WATCH FREE

To boys or girls or any one selling us a few minutes of their spare time after school hours and Saturdays. We need no money from you, but want you to help introduce our Home Supplies and Premium Specialties to all the people. They sell readily, as each article is guaranteed to be beneficial to health or comfort. Send us the names of 20 ladies and we will send them, all postage paid, 20 packages of Vanilla, and if you send the names at once we will also send you a premium, a pair of handsome gold laid Cuff Links. Buttons and a fine gold plated Scarf Pin, Brooch, Locket, or a Gold Watch. Write us to-day as an opportunity like this will not appear again. Address, THE HOME SUPPLY CO., Dept. 130 TORONTO, ONT.

Consignments
—OF—
WHEAT, OATS and FLAX
will receive personal attention. We gladly wire what we can get before selling
Continental Grain Co., Ltd
223 GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

Dye Your Clothes In the Sure Way.

DY-O-LA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
Just Think of it!! With the SAME Dye you can color ANY kind of cloth Perfectly. A Choice of Colors. All sizes 10c. For sale at your Druggist or Dealer. Sample Card and Booklet Free. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Dept. O, Montreal, Que.

FURS
Do you trap or buy Furs? I am Canada's largest dealer. I pay highest prices. Your shipments solicited. I pay mail and express charges; remit promptly. Also largest dealer in Deerhides, Sheepskins, etc. Quotations and shipping tags sent free.
JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO

RUSSELL
AUTOMOBILES
WE HAVE SECOND-HAND CARS ALSO MOTOR SUNDRIES
CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
144 Princess St., Winnipeg

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
Rock Springs Sootless
MACHINE MINED
COAL
For Stove and Furnace Use
No Dust No Clinkers No Soot
MINES AT
Elcan, Alta. 5 Miles West of Taber

Brass Band *This is the Time to Organize.*
Instruments, Drums, Band Music, Etc.
EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND
Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue, over 300 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Musical Instruments.
WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., Limited
Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

THE time has come, the hour has arrived, when the question of the spring and summer wardrobe must be faced. In truth, the spring is here, but fortunately the weather of the early spring is such that lightweight winter clothes are by far the best suited to the temperature, but, the new models are "in" and every mail brings announcements of the display of the very latest fashions so that women are indeed busy rushing hither and yon to see what is ordered by Dame Fashion to be worn for the next few months.

There are always many new materials displayed at this season, more than at any other time, and there are also countless different styles for each and every sort of gown and coat

White Serge Gown

tume. It is in consequence extremely hard to decide, especially as there are still to be found the most wonderful bargains in the left over winter stock, many of which are quite up to date, very smart and perfectly suitable for the present moment and will be so for months. It is almost trite to repeat the oft-quoted fact that the very latest models in the most same as are taken for models for spring and summer styles, while also some one fashion that has been proved popular for the winter is copied in different material for the spring and summer seasons.

There is undoubtedly strongly marked the note of eccentricity and individuality—by no means the same thing, be it understood—but also this spring there are many more what may be termed reasonable models, while the majority of styles show much more simplicity of design and more careful consideration of what is suitable. For instance, there are strictly tailor made costumes which depend absolutely upon the lines, the cut and fit, rather than upon ornamentation or trimming of any kind. The more elaborate street gowns can, on the contrary, be so effective as to make them quite possible for reception wear. As yet no marked originality of design has made its appearance and there is nothing absolutely unlike what has been put forward tentatively for the general public to decide upon.

Will full skirts be popular? This is a serious question, for which as yet no unanimous vote has been cast. Pleated and gathered skirts, accordion plaited and gathered all round, are exhibited as models for crepe de chine, silk and all wash materials, but they have not as yet been eagerly sought for. A very slight girlish figure is required to look well in a full skirt, and the long slim lines that are emphasized and sometimes given outright by the more severe styles are far more popular.

Overskirts have arrived, and if there is not a double skirt then the effect must be given by the cut and trimmings. The pointed tunic or double skirt effect is the most generally becoming, but there are several attractive models with draped overskirts or with extra material draped to look like a double skirt. There is more than a hint of the old fashioned window drapery in some of the new gowns, but it is a fashion that requires the greatest skill and the best of work to be at all satisfactory, and at its best it is not a fashion to be entered into rashly by the woman who cannot afford an endless number of gowns.

One of the newest skirts has a distinctly odd appearance, for it is cut in two pieces, the upper part quite close fitting, the lower quite a full flounce, gathered or plaited as the case may be, and the two joined under a band of some trimming; it is at the moment a fashion for the gowns of crepe de chine, soft silk or silk voile, but will be undoubtedly chosen as a popular model for the wash materials. It is the revival of a style of many years past, but with modifications and new touches that make it seem quite new and original. The waist is extremely simple in design, with a slight blouse effect and has either curved surplice folds showing a V-shaped yoke or is finished with an embroidered frill and turned back cuffs to match.

* * *

Simplicity and beauty of line are most distinctively shown in many of the models in soft voile de soie, cashmere de soie and the most charming of the soft finished silks and satins. One most favorite model has not one particle of trimming. The material is rose pink satin with double skirt, and the upper skirt is draped, while the waist is in soft draped surplice folds, bias bands of the same material. It is simplicity itself, this model, but made in black, white or colors is most graceful and becoming. It is not so easy to make as might be thought at first glance, but keeping always in mind that the lines must be unbroken and with a perfect fitting lining the task is a possible one.

* * *

For those who love trimmed gowns this season will afford an unexampled opportunity to indulge their taste for ornamentation. All kinds of trimmings are displayed and in endless variety, while there are many of the newest fashions for afternoon and evening gowns that depend largely upon their trimming. Soutache braiding, of which there was so much last season, appears again, but of course with some change and variety. Soutache braiding on satin and crepe de chine gowns is smarter this season than on the lighter transparent fabrics, and a very popular model is the satin or crepe de chine gown with the effect of a braided tunic. The material in itself is so delightfully soft and clinging so beautifully that the braiding does not interfere with the lines, which are very simple and display every good point of the figure to the best advantage. In this model the waist line is absolutely normal in its placing, and in truth it seems as though every detail had been planned to keep the outline as simple as possible.

* * *

After advocating, or at all events admiring, simplicity of style, it must be carefully considered that there is always danger of an exaggerated simplicity, and in the newest fashions this very point must be noticed. The absolutely tight fitting coat frock, a one-piece gown buttoned up the back, is too trying a fashion for any but the exceptionally beautiful figure, and even the modified imitations with the plaited skirt, or rather the plaited flounce, as finish to the sheath fitting gown, is not sufficient to entirely remedy the too conspicuous outline of the figure. And yet the fashion has much that is good about it, and in the clever woman recognizes, for she has the model copied with a modification of the too close fitting, too seant skirt and with bands of trimming on the waist that break the too severe appearance most marvellously.

There are many new fabrics, but all the old favorites are not thrust aside, and while the softer, more clinging materials are best suited to the draped, close fitting gown, the stiffer silks and heavier weight goods are more in demand than they have been for some years. Serge is one of the materials that have experienced a curious change of finish these last few months. The finer weaves and softer finish are now much smarter than the wide wale and coarse, hard appearance that, after all, was far better for winter wear than for spring and summer, and the serge of this spring can be made up in the close fitting one-piece gown most satisfactorily.

White tubable frocks are among the fascinating new things being put out by some of the Parisian houses as advance modes for the summer. One of these is a tennis frock of white linen. The skirt is perfectly plain in front and part way around the sides. The back and part of the sides is laid in side pleats. There is a very deep hem on the skirt, almost to the knees, and above this is a flat fold of linen. The skirt is not very short for such a purpose, as it just clears the ground.

The bodice is a blouse which fastens in the back. It is scant in front, the material being drawn to the sides in two pleats and fastened with pearl buttons. This blouse fits over a tight fitting under bodice, to which elbow sleeves are attached. The effect is that of a jumper. There are under sleeves of embroidered net and the collar is also of the embroidered net. It is a shallow sailor collar, fastened with a black satin bow with tassels on the ends.

A most charming gown of ivory linen, very fine and sheer, is a mass of embroidery. Except for the elaborate embroidery, the gown is a very simple one, the general lines being strikingly severe. The skirt is perfectly plain, fitting smoothly over the hips. It is of ground length, with just enough fulness to be graceful in the lower part. The bodice, a simple and very scant blouse, has flat guimpe which extends over the sleeves in round points. The sleeves are perfectly flat in the upper part and quite close fitting; they reach a little below the elbow. The neck is cut out a little in a round shape and finished with a narrow frill. With this gown is worn a crushed girdle of cerise silk.

* * *

An interesting model for a spring gown is of light weight cloth trimmed with braiding and borders of fringe. The arrangement of the overdress is one that would probably be becoming to a large number of women because of the fact that the bodice and the overskirt in one piece insures a length of line which is not otherwise readily obtainable with the overskirt.

Crepe de chine, voile de soie and, later, the summer fabrics, especially foulard and mousseline de soie, will be made up after this model. When the material is on the order of chiffon or mousseline de soie the place of the braiding will be taken by allover lace used either over or under tulle or chiffon. A very charming frock of this sort has already been made up after this model in a peculiar and interesting shade of red voile de soie. White lace is used in place of the braiding on the skirt, the bodice and the sleeves, and is made to tone in with the gown most beautifully by being veiled with thin chiffon in the red of the gown.

* * *

Rather remarkable is the design for a spring coat. While the coat was developed in cloth and trimmed with satin, the

Pink Silk Dinner Gown

design is also being used for coats of linen, silk, pongee and crepe de chine. The model is not only a smart one but it is becoming to a great many figures, and will be found to cause less self-distrust to women whose figures are no longer sylphlike than do most of the new models with their continued appeals to slenderness and long lines.

The suit was made of green cloth with black trimmings and buttons of green, black and silver. With the suit was worn a blouse of green crepe de chine with yoke and collar of ecru lace and finished with a full tie and jabot of ecru batiste. The hat designed to accompany this costume was of black straw trimmed with a band of black velvet, a large green and black buckle and a peculiar ostrich plume in champagne color.

The Finest Flavoured Tea

"SALADA" is hill-grown tea—grown on plantations high up on the hills in the Island of Ceylon. The leaf is small and tender with a rich, full flavour.

"SALADA" 13A

—is always of unvarying good quality. Will you be content with common tea when you can get "SALADA"?
Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb.

The Jumbo **The Best Grain Cleaner the World has ever known** The Jumbo

The only Cleaner with a 100 per cent. record and the only machine that will give a complete separation of oats from wheat at one separation.

THE NEW MODEL "JUMBO" carries more screen surface. It is scientifically constructed throughout, runs easier, is has greater capacity than any other grain cleaner ever invented. You can make farming pay better if you use a New Model "Jumbo" Grain Cleaner.

Buy a "Jumbo"

Capacity: 100 bushels per hour. Sold on trial subject to your approval.

The "Jumbo" Elevator pays for itself in a week's time. The Beeman Pickler Cures Smut in Wheat. Write today for New Catalogue.

The Beeman Mfg. Co., Ltd. 219 Nanton Block, Winnipeg

When You Buy a
Mason & Risch
PIANO
You Pay Nothing Extra

The selling price of the Mason & Risch Piano indicates the value of the instrument. The price you are asked to pay represents the actual cost of making, with a small factory profit added. Buyers of Mason & Risch Pianos pay for pianos only; no commissions of any kind are added to the price.
There is only one grade (the highest)
There is only one profit (the smallest)
There is only one price (the lowest)
We have at all times bargains in used and shopworn pianos at prices and terms which astonish the shrewdest bargain driver. Write today for a list of these great bargains which will be sent by return mail.
Quarterly or Fall payments arranged to suit.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.
Factory Branch 710 Centre St., Calgary, Alta.

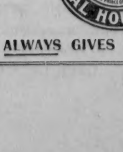
$200 IN CASH And Numbers of Valuable Premiums **GIVEN AWAY FREE**

LPAPE	NREOGA	UPML
OPAHE	ROYREH	ERPA

Can you arrange the above sets of jumbled letters into the names of six well known fruits. If so, you can share in the distribution of the above prize. It is never too late to enter this contest, and everyone sending the solution will receive one of the handsome premiums. To the person sending the second largest number of correct answers we will give the sum of Fifty Dollars. To the person sending the third largest number the sum of Fifty Dollars. To the person sending the fourth largest number the sum of Twenty Dollars. To the person sending the fifth largest number the sum of Ten Dollars. In the event of a tie for any of the above prizes, each tying contestant will be given the full amount of the prize tied for. Should four persons send exactly correct answers, the whole sum of $100.00 will be equally divided, each receiving $25.00. Should five persons send exactly correct answers, the whole sum of $100.00 will be equally divided, each receiving $20.00, and so on. In the event of a tie, as provided in this contest, a simple condition about which we will write as soon as answers are received. We do not want a cent of your money when you answer this advertisement. If you can find one of the names, write us today enclosing stamp for our reply. Do not delay. To help you we have not count under the following conditions. Address, CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Dept. Q, Centreal, Que.

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE
Sackett Plaster Board
The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

BOOST YOUR TOWN BY ORGANIZING A
BRASS BAND
WINNIPEG MANITOBA THE WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED TORONTO ONTARIO

The Best Flour Argument
Is having success on your baking day, and you will find
OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR
For Bread


For Pastry
ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION

—The—
Raymond Rustler

Published every Friday morning at Raymond

Subscription $1.50 per year payable in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

Established 1902. Name changed from The Raymond Chronicle" to "The Raymond Rustler" Oct. 1907.

Members of the Western Canada, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia Press Associations.

All official advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgages and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and Government and Corporation Notices, and all legal notices inserted once for 10c. per line, subsequent insertions 5c. per line.

All orders for discontinuing contract advertising must be handed in in writing to the office.

W. S. BERRYESSA
Editor and Publisher

Friday, June 10th 1910

Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition to be held at Calgary June 30th to July 7th is going to excel any previous effort made in Canada West of Winnipeg. Some of the prominent features will be.

A mechanical milking machine demonstration with instructive lectures.

An acre yield competition in which all the grain grown on an acre must be shown, and for which practically $1000 is offered in prizes This feature promises to be a great success.

An exhibit showing the different grades of commercial steers,

An exhibit illustrating the process of grading up by the use of a purebred stallion.

Actual forestry demonstration by the Dominion Tree Planting Division on a large plot of grounds

An art and china loan exhibit composed of the best pictures and china from the homes of residents of Western Canada. Many families have articles of great value brought from their former homes, and you will be surprised at the magnificence of the display. If you have any article of merit that you are willing to exhibit the manager of the exhibition will appreciate it if you will let him know.

All express rates are refunded on exhibits originating in Alberta.

The best music and attractions that can be secured inclucrng the famous Navassar Ladies' Band. Entries for the exhibifion will be closed June 18th at Calgary.

Make up a party of friends and enjoy a grand holiday.

The Acre Yield Competition at the Alberta Provincial Exhibition to be held at Calgary June 30th to July 7th is a new idea for an exhibition. The following prizes are offered.

Winter Wheat $100. $50. $25. $10. $5.

Spring Wheat $100. $50. $25. $15. $10. $5.

Oats $100 $50. $25 $15. $10. $5.

Barley 75. 40. 25. 15. 10. 5.

Flax 60. 35. 20. 10. 5.

The average amount of grain grown on an acre must be shown, and will be judged 60% for quality, 20 percent for purity, 15 percent for quantity, 5 percent for acreage.

The Exhibitihn Company pays all freight charges on exhibits originatng in Alberta.

It is not likely that any one in the province has seen the quantity of grain grown on an acre in a pile by itself, and the reader will realize what a great intrest will be tken in a building where probably 50 to 100 such exhibits will be on view from all over the province. Some districts are taking a particular intrest in this feature as in the case of Lloydminster Agricultural Society who have already secured six exhibits from their district.

The other features of the exhibition promise to be of more than ordinary interest, and the excellent music and attractions, low rates and special trains will undoubtedly make the attendance the largest yet The entries close on the 18th of June.

WOMEN'S BEAUTY
I Can Never be Perfect Withou Luxu ian Hair.

A head of luxuriant hair is sure to be attractive. But ure has not crowned every woman with glorious hair. Some very loveable women she has treated rather scantily in this respect.

For instance, there are tens of thousands of women in Canada to day, who have harsh, faded and lusterless hair, who are unattractive simply because they do not know that nowadays even the whims of nature can be overruled by the genius of science.

If you are a woman without beautiful hair, do not perm it your attractions to be hidden because of this slight misfortune.

Go to day to McDuffee Bros. and buy a large bottle of Parisian Sage for 50 cents, use each night and you will notice the harsh, repulsive hair disappear, and in its place will come soft, silky, bright and luxuriant hair.

Parisian Sage is guaranteed by McDuffee Bros. to cure dandruff, itching of the scalp, and stop falling hair in two weeks, or money back.

HYOMEI
(PRONOUNCED HIGH-O-ME)
CURES CATARRH, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs and Colds, or money back. Sold and guaranteed by McDuffee Bros.

A MIS-HIT
Did you make a mis-hit the time you employed the last "help."
Don't worry. There are lots of good fish in the sea, and a sure bait to catch them is a Want Ad.

GEO. ROTH
TAILOR SHOP.
Broadway Ave
Raymond
Room 6
Security Block
Is the place to get your cleaning, Pressing & Repairing done
New Style Spring Suits
Suits made Quickly and at Reasonable Prices.
GIVE US A CALL

Read this Space For Attractions at Opera House

Raymond Opera House
COMING ATTRACTIONS
OPERETTA TO-NIGHT.
ARIZONA TO-MORROW
Raul de Pierra Concert Company
Wednesday June 15th

Town Property,
Farm Lands,
Beet Lots,
Cash or Terms to Suit the Purchaser.
Money to Loan
Life and Fire Insurance
SECURITY INVESTMENT CO.
Geo. H. Budd, Mgr.

Come and try our Roller Grusher which we have just installed
CHOPPED FEED for SALE.
Hawkins & Johnson
Blacksmiths

Mi-o-na
the Great
Stomach
Remedy
A guaranteed cure for stomach ailments, and all forms of indigestion. It stops fermentation belching and gas, and taste of sour food almost at once. Guaranteed to cure or money back.
MCDUFEE BROS. DRUGGISTS

A fine stock of Groceries, Clothing, Boots & Shoes. Candies & Soft Drinks Fresh Fruits in Season.
G. W. Rouse

Fresh Strawberries
35 cents
Fresh Tomatoes
20 cents per lb
Japan Supply Co. Opposite Post Office

Advertise in the Rustler
Rustler Ads. Pay

CHURCH SERVICES

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Sunday Services:
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Afternoon Service at 2 p.m.
Evening Service at 7:30 p.m.
All are welcome

JOHN F. ANDERSON, Bishop

Presbyterian Church

Sunday Services:
Raymond 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.
Wednesday Eve. Lecture 8 p.m.
Magrath 2 p.m.
All are welcome to these services
JOHN J. CAMERON, M.A. Pastor

The Proposed Water Works By-Law

A By-Law to authorize the issue of $40,000.00 in debentures of the town of Raymond for the purpose of constructing a Waterworks System in the said town of Raymond.

Whereas it is proposed to construct a system of waterworks for the Town of Raymond and to issue debentures therefor.

And Whereas the total indebtedness which this by-law is intended to create does not exceed the sum of $40,000.00 and interest therein at five per cent per annum payable annually.

And whereas the said indebtedness is to be spread over a term of forty years from the 8th day of July, A. D. 1910.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the Town of Raymond according to the last revised assesment roll of the said Town is $409,763.

And whereas the total amount of the existing debt of the Town of Raymond outside of any debt due for current expenses of the year is $2,864.43, of which none of the principal or interest is in arrears.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Town of Raymond enacts as follows;

1. This By-Law shall take effect on the 8th day of July A. D. 1910.

2. For the purpose of constructing and establishing a waterworks system in the Town of Raymond, and for defraying the cost thereof, the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Raymond, are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the said Town of Raymond, the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000.00) and issue a series of debentures of the said Town of Raymond for a total amount not exceeding Forty Thousaud Dollars ($40,000.00) which shall be issued in sums of Two Thousand Dollars ($20,000.00) each. Each of said debentures shall be dated the 8th day of July A. D. 1910, and shall bear interest at five % per annum, and the said debentures shall be signed by the Mayor of the said Town of Raymond for the time being, and countersigned by the Secretary-Treasurer for the same, and duly sealed with the corporate seal of the said town of Raymond. Each of the said debentures shall have coupons attached thereto providing for the payment at the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the said Town of Raymond of an amount equal to five per cent, of the face value thereof being the annual interest due on the 8th day of July in each of the ten (10) consecutive years next following the year 1910, and providing for the repayment of the principal money of each, of such debentures in thirty (30) consecutive, equal, annual instalments and interest on the principal then remaining unpaid at five (5) per cent per annum commencing on the 8th day of July A. D. 1920 the last equal annual installment of principal and interest thereon at five (5) per cent per annum as aforesaid to be due and payable and to be paid on the 8th day of July A.D. 1950.

3. During each of the forty years next succeeding the date of this by-law coming into effect an annual rate shall be charged and levied upon all rateable property within the said Town of Raymond sufficient to produce the amount annually required for the purpose of the payment of the principal and interest due and payable on the above debentures but provided however, that if in any year of said period of forty years at the time rates are imposed, the Municipal Council of the said Town of Raymond shall have on hand to the credit of the said Town and available for the purpose, a sum of money sufficient to meet the payments to be made in such year on said debentures, it may by resolution, appropriate such sum to said purpose and in the event of such appropreation being made, then the leaving of said annual rate for such year shall not be required. Provided however, that after the said waterworks system has been constructed, and the cost of constructing that portion of the system lying within the town limits has been ascertained, such portion of the cost shall be met by levying a special frontage assessment on all property fronting or abutting on any street, lane or other public place upon or along which the water mains may be laid, which rate shall be computed by dividing the total charge to be provided by such special frontage assessment on said lands by the number of lineal feet frontage on the streets or places wherein or whereon such mains are laid

4. The votes of the electors only qualified to vote on this by-law shall be taken on the 20th day of June A. D. 1910, At the Council Chamber in the said Town of Raymond, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon and Soloman Farham Kimball, Secretary-Treasurer of the said Town of Raymond, shall be the returning officer to take and receive such votes.

5 The Returning officer shall be at the Council Chamber of the said Town of Raymond, on the 21st day of June A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and count the votes given, for or against the by-law, and declare the results thereof.

Done and passed in council at the Town of Raymond, this day of

A. D. 1910.

Take Notice that the above is a true copy of a proposed bylaw which will be taken into consideration by the council after being voted on by the electors of the municipality.

The date of the first publication of this notice is the 27th day of May A. D. 1910.

The vote shall be taken on the proposed bylaw on Monday the 20th day of June A. D. 1910, at the council chambers in the town of Raymond, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon.

S. F. Kimball, Sec-Treas.

And further take notice that the persons eligible to vote are as follows:

"Every ratepayer being a man, unmarried woman, or widow shall be entitled to vote on any bylaw requiring the assent of the electors who at the time of tendering the, vote is of the full age of twenty-one years and is named on the last voters list of the municipality and who has neither directly or indirectly received nor is in expectation of receiving any reward or gift for the vote which he tenders and who is at the time of tender a free holder in his own right or whose wife is a free holder of real property within such municipality and is rated on the last revised assessment roll as such free holder for not less than $450.00"

C. O., c. 70, s. 220.

S. F. Kimball, Sec-Treas.

Raymond Meat Market

DEALERS IN FRESH AND CURED MEATS FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Piepgrass & Neilson

UNION BANK OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1865

Total Assets Oct. 30, 1909 Over $42,000,000.

Banking By Mail

We have already over 40 Branches in Ontario and about 120 in the West.

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I vote for Mr.
in the most prominent farmer or rancher in the District. Make me down for 100 votes for each of the following paid up subscribers.

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The Rustler

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The Horseman

IN a recent discussion among horsemen at a prominent hotel in Chicago during the late sale, a secretary of a prominent mile track made the statement that the rules with regard to time were not interpreted as rigidly on many minor tracks as they were on the big mile rings and that was one of the patent reasons which kept many performers from the big circuits. As the secretary is the foundation of our entire system of racing it is of the most vital importance that the timer's stand should be above suspicion.

The great difficulty with this particular crime, for that is the right word, is that it is nearly always perpetrated with the knowledge and at least the tacit consent of some official of the association. The rules are explicit on the subject and penalties are severe and whenever a case is brought before the hearts and proven punishment is prompt and severe, but it does not stop the evil. Secretaries are anxious to get entries. They have hard work at times to get their classes filled and have so many other affairs to attend to that the timer's stand is left to take care of itself. The clever manipulator who does not want a record very often has a pliant in the same race and if so a general scaling down of the time of the heats may occur. The starter and the judges may have their own ideas on the subject. They may or may not have any interest on the heats, but have accepted the timer's tabs as sent out, they have been duly announced, incorporated in the judge's book and duly signed for and the nefarious transaction is completed. If we leave out of the calculation the small number of independent horsemen who make a practice of timing heats, there are several parties who must be parties to the fraud. The timers, if not solicited, would do their duty, but out of pure cussed nature do as they are asked; the majority of the drivers know within a fraction the actual time of the heats; the starter generally has a watch and has a very clear idea when he announces the time whether it is correct or not. There is absolutely no excuse for the presiding judge and he should be close check on the reports from the timer's stand. The presiding judge is the highest authority of a meeting and upon his vigilance the faithful application of the rules largely depends. When a judge knowingly permits suppression of time and signs the judge's book with the record of the races and the time as sent over by the timers, he has intentionally not only violated the rules, he has also perpetrated a deliberate lie. He may try to ease his conscience by placing the entire responsibility on the timers, who in their turn are prepared to say that they were requested to do so by some official or owner. The great difficulty in the case is that the average man thinks that he has done no wrong, and that he has injured nobody. As a matter of fact he has perpetrated a gross injustice on every non-heat winner. It is often said, "Why do not the horsemen competing protest?" How can they? Drivers are not permitted to carry watches in races; they therefore have not got the evidence. Some friendly horseman may tell them the time they made, but drivers are very reluctant to go before the judges unless the case is flagrant and almost self-evident and will often suffer in silence rather than make a complaint, which in all probability will be turned down. Experience has shown that it is almost useless to look to the drivers to aid in the suppression of the evil.

The starters being licensed by the parent associations, are instructed to use all due vigilance in seeing that the rules are strictly enforced and it is plainly their duty to do so. But unfortunately the starter is paid by the individual member and is usually hired for the meeting. There is plenty of competition and the starter while attending to his important duty, to the best of his ability, wants to get the goodwill of the horsemen and retain the friendship of the officials with an eye to future engagements. We have known a courageous starter refuse to announce the time of a heat and order it to go and return it for amendment, which was done; but how many men will take the risk? The logical man to see that all rules are complied with is the presiding judge, and he should be duly licensed and paid. He is in a far better position than the starter to check on time from the moment the word is given till the winner puts his nose under the wire. With an efficient judge and starter working in harmony any attempt at evasion of the rules would be quickly suppressed.

It is understood that both associations during the season did a certain amount of detective work among associations suspected of not living up to the rules, but if instead of a secret report after the meeting is over, the agent would frankly declare himself when he saw the infraction of a rule it would be far better. The balance of the meeting would show a clean sheet. There is one cheering fact that the time evil is growing less every year, that there is an increasing desire on the part of officials to live up to the rules and that with the appointment of paid presiding judges, which will surely come, the evil will finally disappear.

* * *

Not infrequently colts are turned out after being weaned to rustle for themselves, and this usually occurs in the fall of an early born colt about the period of the year when the grass has suffered almost extinction from the summer heat. The injustice of this practice can readily be seen. It's not the spirit of fair play in the first place and secondly, it's brutal, and many a starveling performer, speedy, as time records are concerned, and attained, would have added further glory to that of its sire and dam if given the chance of an early start.

However, many of the defects in a new born foal are not the result of poor feeding and improper care, but on the other hand are the direct result of a milk dewed inheritance. The taint of curbs, spavins, and others of this kind predominate in some families, and the peculiarity of limey deposits in the bone structures is certainly a contributing to the taint of ringbone, splints, side bones and such like, in others the troublesome scours, a kind colic, torture beingpotent, and so forth can either be traced to injudicious care or parental weakness and almost invariably to impure ancestry. With proper care many of the foaling ills and misfortunes that usually are attendant upon an improperly cared for mare can be avoided to a certainty. Highly fed mares living in a warm box are hard to get with foal, and unlike their sisters which are given moderate work and the benefit of exercise in the open, the distressing sickness of milk fever, etc. Mares are often kept in moderate work almost up to the foaling hour, with excellent results in many cases, and where this condition exists we would prove that the new born foal derived much benefit therefrom. On the other hand it will probably be the turn of the tide in affairs we quote an authority, who has this to say, viz.: "The first milk normally healthy mare rises in a day of colt sickness and misfortune. We have known mares, which after the foaling time and immediately after, to be more concise, have abandoned their offspring, and to appreciate this condition secreted by the mare after parturition, called the colestrum, contains peculiar principles, different from the following secretions, that are adapted to move the meconium, therefore, it is highly important that the new born foal should have this first milk so as to expel the meconium, thus obviating obstinate and fatal attacks of constipation and assisting the bowels to assume their natural function." Accepting this authority, we can readily appreciate the importance involved in compelling the unnatural mother to perform its first natural duty to the foal, and unfortunately, where such conditions are present, means should be devised to secure for the baby, by gentle means, too, the first milk of the mother, for with force employed sympathetic excitement finds its way to the mare's udder and has a damaging effect upon its contents. After foaling, the colt is confronted by new and many ailments. If breathing is not prompt respiratory measures should be enforced, such as breathing into the nostrils, gentle massaging of the body, and successful portions of whiskey and water might be given with good results. The colt should be dried gently but thoroughly, for the mother is by no means this function, and kept warm in flannels. Usually the drying process is performed, and better too, by the mere wrapping of flannels.

OLD CHUM Cigarettes

TEN FOR TEN CENTS

Sporting News

IT is out at last—the reason that Gotch beat Hackenschmidt. There has been a lot of disputing about that; some said it was because Gotch spat in Hack's face, gouged his eyes, spun him around on his head and did all manner of things that are not found in the rule books of chivalry, or even in Ayer's Almanac. Others maintain that Hack was out of condition or he would have twirled Gotch around on the tip of his fingers a few times and then would have filliped him off for a square fall on his back.

Maybe neither of these contentions is right; it may have been that Gotch won just because he was the better man of the two—had more strength, more skill, more sand. Mind you, I don't say it was so—I wouldn't hurt Hackenschmidt's feelings by such a cruel insinuation—but if anybody should ask you what I guess, you may point to the words above without fear of contradiction from my end of the string.

But here's what Gotch himself says about it, and if the Iowa farmer didn't have it in his mind to jolly a bit when he handed out this line of stuff, you'll think there's much in what you say, Brer Gotch.

"It won the championship by combining will and physical power. If I had not had absolute control of mind over matter Hackenschmidt would have had the invincible Russian Lion. He's a finely built fellow, but has no head. Some time ago he'd make me think he literally tell me about it the day before. I could feel his hand creeping up my arm, and I would know exactly what to do, and by making a counter move, I finally got his mind so confused he did not know what he was doing. While he was working himself to death, I was using my brains. I was covering him, now on one side, again on the other. Finally, after two hours I arose, picked him up bodily despite his 250 stalwart pounds, and threw him on his head. That took every bit of fight out of Hackenschmidt, and he quit to save himself being thrown."

Odd, isn't it, that merely chucking a two hundred and thirty pound man down on his head should make him stop wanting to wrestle? One would think that Hack would have felt so encouraged or encouraged that he would have been red-hot to go on with the match; instead, he quit and stalked off in a huff and threw him on his head. That took every bit of fight out of Hackenschmidt, and he quit to save himself being thrown."

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* * *

If it's a very pretty proposition, though, this mind and matter affair, but I'd like to see how it would work out for me in a game such as Rudyard Kipling sublimated quintessence of mind—to try to take a fall out of Raoul de Roucheville, all at once, and I'm sure I can make out from accounts of his mat work. I fancy a match like that would put a heavy load in little Frankie's psychological dope.

* * *

WHAT do you think of crow hunting in the Vancouver district? You don't believe it? Come again; it is all true, and the place is Vancouver.

I think myself that it is doubtful if there's another place on the map of civilization where crows are so much at home as they are in Vancouver. I have seen them walk out of the way of teams out there, like pigeons or sparrows in New York or Boston. The last time I was in Vancouver, I looked out of my hotel window—the Vancouver—and saw a big, black crow settle on the roof of the building, hiding close by, looked around, peeked over the edge, examined the roofing and carefully inspected the ventilator of the next one to it, which he owned the place and was examining for possible improvements to extend the pairing. Out at Stanley Park, they sat on the trees close at hand and didn't budge while the cable car with its gong went by. I thought they looked even a trifle bored and gapey at being awakened by our talk.

Now, you know that's not the manner of the crow normally. I have shot more crows since I came to Manitoba than I and all my friends ever shot in all the years that we hunted back East. I did know one man who leaned a gun on his window sill and shot two crows at once, but he was an Englishman, and neither he nor the crows ever suspected that the crows were in the slightest danger until the loud report rent the air. The atmosphere—see Laura Jean Libby for original—and there were two dead crows on the ice where they had been walking about presumably out of gunshot of anything that might be considered dangerous, even by stretch of wild imagination.

Shoot crows! Dear friends, if I had thirty cents an hour for the days and weeks I have put in—at odd times, of course—trying to get even one measly shot at the black villains, I'd take you all over to the Grange for dinner—and then I'd buy Portage frontage with the balance. I used to get up in the middle of the night and steal down through the wet grass and bushes to the bank behind a stone wall before the crows came to pull up some corn I had planted. There was plenty of corn—a whole bank full of nostrils, gentle massaging of the body, and successful portions of whiskey and water might be given with good results. The colt should be dried gently but thoroughly, for the mother is by no means this function, and kept warm in flannels. Usually the drying process is

Storyettes

HE—Why are you so sad, darling?
She—I was just thinking, dearest, that this is the last evening we can be together till tomorrow.

* * *

WHICH is the harder to write, verse or jokes?"

"Verse comes easier," replied the press humorist. "You have to have an idea for a joke."

* * *

DAUGHTER—Did you have to fish much, mamma, before you caught papa?

Mother—Fish, my dear, fish! I was bear hunting.

* * *

HOW is the water in the bath, Lizette?"

"Cold, my lady. It turned baby fairly blue."

"Then don't put Fido in for an hour or so."

* * *

YES; she threatened to go home to her mother."

"And how did you keep her from doing it?"

"I refused to button her gown for her."

* * *

A BOSTON physician tells a story of a man who moved into a dilapidated old cottage, and was found by the doctor busily whitewashing it inside and out. "I'm glad to see you making the old place so nice and neat," said the physician, "it's been an eyesore in the neighborhood for years."

"Taint nothing to me about eyesores," was the reply. "The last couple what lived here had twins three times, and I hear whitewash is a good disinfectant. Ye see, we've got ten children already."

* * *

DR. ROBERT WOOD, of Johns Hopkins University was complimented by a young lady at a dinner in Baltimore on the artificial mirages that he had succeeded in making in his laboratory. "It is by attention to the least details," said Dr. Wood with a smile, "that one succeeds in experiments of this kind. One must look after details like—er—the landlord's wife. 'Tommy,' said the landlord's wife to her little boy, 'who is talking on the doorstep to your father?' 'It's a divinity student, Tommy answered, 'who is looking for a furnished room.' 'Hurry, then,' said the mother, 'and walk up and down the hall whistling a hymn.'"

* * *

WHEN Consul Boak of the Woodmen of the World was traveling through the South some time ago the train stopped for a lay-over in a small town, and he went to a nearby store to make a purchase. The storekeeper could not make the correct change for the bill handed him; so Mr. Boak walked out in search of some one who could. Beside the door outside was an old negro sitting on a box whittling a stick. "Uncle," he said, "can you change a twenty-dollar bill?"

At first the negro looked up in surprise; then, seeing the earnest look in Mr. Boak's face, he hastily rose, took his shock of white wool, and with reverence he took off his hat. When he rose to leave the table his legs, to his dismay, tottered and the room seemed to sway slightly. The horrified professor got to the parlor in safety. He sat down in the most distant corner, and soon his young hostess, leading a maid who carried her two beautiful twin babies, came to him for his approbation. The professor, sat up very erect. He gazed at the twins glassily. Then he scrutinized carefully, in a hoarse, thick voice: "What a bonnie little child."

* * *

WHAT do you suppose, Algernon," the young thing asked, "is the reason the ocean is salty?"

"I am sure I don't know," drawled Algy, "unless it is because there are so many codfish in it."

* * *

MRS. A.—There goes Mrs. Green. They say she is such a quiet dresser.

Mrs. Z.—Quiet! You should hear her carping on when her husband is buttoning up her waist in the back.

* * *

THE MANAGER—I've got a new idea for a melodrama that ought to make a hit.

The Writer—What is it?

The Manager—The idea is to introduce a cyclone into the first act that will kill all the actors.

* * *

WHY don't you get an automobile?"

"I don't know whether I could manage one or not." "A poor argument. You took the same chance, didn't you, when you acquired a wife?"

* * *

I'VE got to go to Philadelphia," said the hurried traveler, who was fumbling in his pocketbook. "Well," answered the New York ticket-seller, "you can get there by transportation or just telling your troubles?"

* * *

EBENEZER—Them skeeters makes me think of them city visitors we had the week before last.

His Wife—Why's that, Eb?

Ebenezer—They come pretty near bein' the worst singers and the biggest eaters I ever see.

* * *

A SUBURBAN chemist had been advertising his patent insect powder far and wide. One day a man rushed into his shop and said excitedly:

"Give me another half pound of your powder, quick, please."

"Oh!" remarked the chemist as he proceeded to fill the order, "I'm glad you like the powder. Good, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the customer. "I have one cockroach very ill; if I give him another half pound he'll die."

* * *

THE men in the Pullman smoker were arguing as to who was the greatest inventor. One said Stephenson, who invented the locomotive and made fast travel possible. Another declared it was the man who invented the compass, which enabled men to navigate the seas. Another contended for Edison. Still another for the Wrights. Finally one of them turned to a little man who had remained silent:

"Whom do you think?"

"Well," he said, with a hopeful smile, "the man who invented liniment was no slouch."

* * *

A TEACHER in one of the lower grade schools was instructing a class in the departments of the national government recently and came finally to the customs department. "When an ocean liner reaches Philadelphia," said the teacher, "a man all dressed up in uniform meets the passengers and tells them if they have anything to declare. Now can any one in the class tell me what that man is called?"

A ready hand in the last row flew up. "Well, Tommy?"

"Please, ma'am, he's called a pirate."

* * *

WIGGS—How do you know he's a forger? He has no accent.

Waggs—No, but he knows so many ways in which this country could be improved.

* * *

A LITTLE girl who had a live banian presented to her was discovered one day with the smallness of the first egg laid by the bird. Her ideal egg was that of the ostrich, a specimen of which was on the wall of the living-room. One day the ostrich's egg was missing from its accustomed place. It was subsequently found near the spot where the bantam nested, and on it was stuck a piece of paper with the words: "Something like this, please. Keep on trying."

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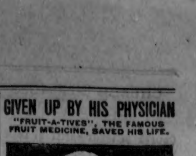

JAMES DINGWALL, Esq.

Williamstown, Ont., July 27th, 1908.

"Fruit-a-tives" for Constipation and Kidney Trouble".

"I suffered all my life from Chronic Constipation and no doctor, or remedy, I ever tried helped me. "Fruit-a-tives" promptly cured me. Also, last spring I had a bad attack of BLADDER and KIDNEY TROUBLE and the doctor gave me up but "Fruit-a-tives" saved my life. I am now over eighty years of age and I strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" for Constipation and Kidney Trouble".

(Signed) JAMES DINGWALL.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50—or trial box, 25c—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WHO is the swarthy man watching the gyroscopic car?" asked the inventor.

"That's a Nicaraguan," whispered his assistant.

"Indeed! Does he contemplate using our car down in the tropical jungles?"

"Oh, no. He is only astonished at seeing anything that has more revolutions than his home country."

* * *

ALDERMAN SMITH'S baby was being christened, and everybody present was complimenting the happy parents.

"I believe," said the proud mother, "that he is going to be a great politician some day."

"Why?" asked the ruddy-faced father.

"Well, because he crawls out of everything so easily," said the wife, smiling up into her husband's face.

* * *

A SMALL boy in Yonkers recently became the proud possessor of a donkey—not so handsome or so young as it might have been. However, it answered the purpose of its acquisition, which was to afford back rides. One day the urchin was enjoying a ride when the minister of the parish met him.

"Hullo, master," greeted the minister. "Quite a rare beast you have there."

"Yes," replied the boy; "but I suppose there are a great many of 'em in the theological gardens."

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THE BUCK-EYE

VOL. 1 WEEKLY EDITION NO. 24

Something Like a Cigar

In the Klondike there was some complaint about the brand of cigars sold by a certain grocer. He was told that he had better order another brand or else lose his customers. A week later he brought out a placard calling public attention to his world-renowned "Gold-bug" cigars, and adding that "the tobacco from which the 'Gold-bugs' are made is grown entirely in conservatories, and the cigars are made on mahogany tables by thoroughbred Cubans in swallow-tailed coats and white kid gloves. When a man smokes one of these cigars he walks on air, and dreams that he has a diamond scarf-pin and a sixty-five-dollar suit of clothes on and just married rich. It makes the breath sweet, keeps the teeth white, and will force a moustache on the smoothest lip in five weeks."

That was certainly some cigar; but there were too many frills.

The average man doesn't give a hoot in Halifax for frills and tiffies—all he wants is a smoke.

To give him his smoke, to give it him right, and at the right price; these require an infinite expenditure of time, care, patience, and cash.

There is no cigar in America which has had so much of these commodities spent on it as the Buck-Eye.

It has all been done for your benefit.

If you are a smoker, you are not doing yourself justice till you have tested a Buck-Eye.

Thousands of Western Canadians have tested the Buck-Eye, always with the one result.

They are now Buck-Eye smokers.

P. S.—Every man who smokes a BUCK-EYE cigar becomes a BUCK-EYE smoker. Why? Because the BUCK-EYE is the best ten cent cigar in the market.

MAN was made to mourn." "May be so, but you will observe that there are no public weeping stations.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

THE RECEPTION gown is an all important item to be reckoned with in dealing with the question of this winter's outfit, and in many respects very different from those that have for several years been considered correct. There are two distinct reception gowns; one is the reception costume with skirt waist and coat to match, or the one piece gown with outside wrap, and the other is the afternoon gown designed for indoor wear. It is the latter that is receiving so much attention at the present moment and which is extremely smart and attractive. Until the fashion of wearing a gown cut open at the throat became popular the present model for the afternoon gown had been considered suitable as a theatre gown, but in this age of extravagance there must

Mauve Crepe de Chine Theatre Gown, With Sable Furs

be a gown for each and every occasion, and the slight difference in the open waist may make the gown satisfactorily. All the same, there are many practical and incidentally many exceptionally well gowned women who are intelligent enough to arrange to have the one gown do duty for both purposes.

Chiffon velvet, and in fact all velvets, are extremely popular this winter, and for the afternoon gown there are many most charming models made up in the light pastel shades of chiffon velvet. These are for indoor wear, but often there is an outside wrap which makes the costume complete. The lines are simple, although it must be admitted there are many of the ugly, unbecoming skirts caught in around the foot, with a large rosette, recalling to mind old-fashioned window drapery. The double skirts are far prettier than these stiff draped ones, while the long unbroken lines are still chosen by the woman who desires to be becomingly gowned. The waists, while the folds of material are draped, nevertheless fit close to the figure and all the flat embroideries and trimmings are selected in preference to any other style. Be it understood that every possible attention is paid to the corset and to the fit of the gown so that if nature has not provided a perfect figure every aid must be given to producing the effect of one. The size of the waist is diminishing, but the exaggerated small waist attained at the expense of big hips and bust is not fashionable either, and how the desired results are obtained in many instances is a secret known only to the corset maker, who is an artist, if ever there was one, and who has also a thorough and practical knowledge of anatomy.

Exquisite in coloring are the newest gowns of this order and embellished with fine embroidery and lace appliqué, in different models according opportunity for the display of either much or little fine work, as desired. With the plain double or single skirt the embroidery on the waist is the most important feature of the model. A favorite model has the tunic or overdress of some transparent or lighter material, the embroidery is on the lower part of the upper skirt and comparatively a small amount is used on the waist; a band of satin or velvet below the embroidery is an effective finish, and this band can either match in color the material of the gown, or be of a darker shade or black, the strong contrast being a favorite fad of the day.

There are such absolutely contradictory designs fashionable this season that it is really puzzling to choose. With the plain skirts, the draped skirts, the pleated skirts and the gathered skirts it is not an easy question to decide. The gathered and pleated effects are in marked contrast to the too tight fitting ones of last season, but exaggerated slenderness of figure must be possessed to make the gathered or pleated skirt look at all smart or becoming. "Sloppy" is a most inelegant expression, but it applies marvellously to the effect given by a badly hung full skirted gown. The well-dressed woman today must look trim and well turned out. The small head this fashion now commands makes this more than ever imperative, and, in fact, the woman who receives the most compliments on her appearance does so from the indefinable air of completeness that marks her as being attired after fashion's latest dictates.

The modern gown is sadly troubling the average dressmaker, who has formerly had to struggle (there is no other word to use) with only street gowns and evening gowns, the former being generally turned over to the tailor. The theatre gown of the moment is of such importance that it requires special care and attention. As has often been said, it is on the model of what was formerly called an informal dinner gown, meaning a gown to be worn at informal dinners and quite distinct from the dinner or ball gown. The tendency at present would seem to be toward making it more and more elaborate, cut lower in the neck and with shorter sleeves, but the smartest are as unlike as possible to the ball gown. The height of art, as exemplified by long unbroken lines and draped folds, is to be found in the newest models for this style, and although at first glance the price demanded for an absolutely plain draped gown seems preposterous, it is easy to discern after an attempt is made to carry out the idea by aid of unskilled hands why these apparently simple styles are so costly. An extremely popular model is in black and yellow or black and rose, or another blue yellow de soie. There is the surplice effect in the folds of the waist, while the manner in which the folds on the skirt are crossed one over the other is almost impossible of description. A belt of satin or velvet, which can, if so desired, be ornamented by a large manufactured buckle, is the only trimming, the jewels of the wearer being supposed to furnish the necessary lightening of any too sombre appearance. The contrast of the black with the light color is certainly startling, but everything depends upon how the fabric is disposed, for it can be draped or adjusted without either the black or the color predominating, as desired, while the same scheme can be worked out in two shades of one color. Worked out in all black it is too dark and sombre, except if worn in mourning.

The sleeves of the reception and theatre gowns are an important consideration in the fashions now in vogue. There are several different styles. The kimono sleeve is more than suggested by the drapery on the waist, which forms the upper part of the sleeve or falls over the transparent cap. Just above or just below the elbow is the favorite length for the sleeve of the open neck waist. One model, of pink chiffon or net, is close fitting, but is covered with black chiffon or net that is shaded to show the lining and is then gathered or drawn into fine pleats finished with a jewelled button. Then the sleeve is finished with a broad band of openwork jet or jewelled passementerie. There are also fitting sleeves of pink chiffon, finished with a band of the jet or passementerie that from a distance gives the effect of the stra being bare with a broad jewelled bracelet. There are half sleeves of the material to match the gown, short and close fitting, and there are flowing sleeves of the same order as the once popular angel sleeves, or there will be worn a scarf so draped as to form the sleeves. This might have been expected, for the tunic overdress has become the fashion, loose and open, and there must be the tight and longer undersleeve of lace or chiffon. Details are tiresome, but again must it be most emphatically stated that careless attention to detail is the price required of the well gowned woman of the day.

SAILING ON LAND

WITH the increased study of the wind as a direct factor in aiding locomotion in the air, inventors have taken up again the problem of utilizing the wind for transportation by land. It is true that early experiments with horseless vehicles included sail-wagons, as well as steam-wagons, but both at the time failed to promise any measure of practical utility. In these days of light construction, rubber tires, ball bearings and, above all, of smooth, solid roads, the conditions are totally changed.

The feasibility of sailing easily over the frozen surfaces of rivers and lakes has long been recognized and utilized, and it would now appear as if the wind can render helpful service to some extent in connection with locomotion over normal roads. A German inventor has perfected and patented a simple sail-vehicle which makes fair progress over good roads and across sandy stretches, such as a sea beach. The dominating features in the construction are lightness and effective steering facilities.

The present form is a light framework supporting a saddle and a mast for the sail, and resting upon four wheels, one wheel on either side, and one before, and one behind. The latter two are of a larger diameter than the former, and all are far apart, as is the practice with automobile wheels.

The chief peculiarity in the device is the connection of the wheels with one another. The rear wheel and the right-side wheel are rigidly connected together, and the same is the case with the front wheel and left-side wheel. The two connecting bars are joined with each other by means of an axle or cross-bar, the attachment at each end being of a hinged type.

A person sitting on the saddle rests his feet on this transverse axle, and by suitable pressure can alter, at once, the relation of the wheels to the main axis of the framework. This arrangement furthermore leaves his hands completely free for adjusting the position of the sail or using a brake.

The whole device has a certain lightness and elegance which will appeal probably at first to the lover of sport. Contests of speed will involve but little of the danger accompanying competition with cycles or automobiles, but will afford a wholesome pleasure, and the manner in which experience

Pink Chiffon Gown With White Lace and Black Velvet

the "mariner" in utilizing to the utmost the surrounding atmospheric conditions.

Experiments made with the new vehicle on smooth roads give results capable of practical availability, especially in flat regions, where no serious grades are to be encountered.

A TIRELESS TURBINE

IN a gas factory at Ivry, near Paris, a Laval turbine, driven by jets of steam, was once set to work, and, when fairly under way was driven for 3,600 hours, or 150 days, without stopping for an instant. An automatic oiler kept it lubricated, and a workman visited it once in twelve hours to replenish the oil reservoir. The speed of the circumference of the rotating disc being about six miles per minute, a point on that circumference must have travelled, in the course of the 150 days, almost five and one-half times the distance from the earth to the moon.

The Perfect "Zoo"

(By W. Beach Thomas)

BEYOND all comparison the "Zoo" at Bronx Park, just outside New York, is the finest in the world, and coming from a day spent in its precincts in company with its director I feel as if I had seen the wildest of wild animals in their native haunts.

Is it quite possible for Regent's Park to rival the Bronx? Our English "Zoo" is the most envied in the world. Our Empire touches every part of the world where animals live. Within the Empire all are able to do, and are doing, what no other people has ever been able to do. In Africa we protect animals through the whole course of long migration. Gifts of animals are showered on our "Zoo"; by men who hunt and observe with the native English zest in all parts of the world, but especially Africa, whence always comes in natural history as in politics, the "alluring new"—the something new, which Pliny noted centuries ago, when taking the form of an okapi or antelope, or the "Zoo" is thoroughly envied even by the Americans, is very far from equalling the Bronx, and is not nearly so beautiful. Though placed ten miles nearer the middle of the City than the Bronx, it is not visited by more than half the number of people. You come away from the Bronx as you might walk away from Woburn Park, happy for having seen a multitude of things at captive animals. In the "Zoo" the restless pacing, the almost insane aimless to and fro, the unkempt appearance of the wilder animals, often leaves a mental picture that is far from pleasant to dwell on and keeps many aloof.

No spot in England is quite so well fitted as the Bronx for a animal sanctuary. You walk about a spacious domain of native woodland, growing a variety of beautiful trees. Where the trees cease the natural rock, a schist glimmering with crystals, rises in abrupt mounds and ridges; and against these rocky defences the cages, if they word is allowable, are built. One ridge is inhabited wholly by bears, which run down from the natural heights or emerge from almost natural caves at the beck of the keeper. All along the ridges the bears, the great grizzly or the little black bear, have a mien, a pose, an attitude that suggests anything but captivity. Their coats—which in all animals proclaim the degree of health—have a silky, satiny gleam suggestive of a well-groomed horse. They live there a quite happy life. Even Wordsworth might have said of these, as of the wild flowers, "I must believe that there was pleasure there." The pleasure was general.

In an admirable and most accurate book recently published it is written that the beavers never plaster their house with mud. From the water of the beavers' pond at the Bronx rose a house which, in spite of the book, the beavers had completely plastered with mud. Is there any other "Zoo" in the world which, in regard to such a habit of wild life, the field observer could be so corrected?

Nearly all the world are animals so well seen as at the Duke of Bedford's park at Woburn. Herds of wapiti gallop down towards you with the impetus of a charge over many acres; great buffalo appear and disappear over the brow or come down to the rail to lick the lumps of rock salt. Tahr and ostrich and deer of many sorts career, as on Tibetan hills or African plains, across your path. From above you watch ponds, which are almost lakes, encircled by a baffling variety of duck and geese. Such a sight no "Zoo" can rival; not even the happy hunting grounds of East Africa have its like. Nevertheless, the appearance of the bison in their reserve as you enter the gates of the Bronx Park at once recalls Woburn, and the animals though the space is not large in acreage, have the air of enjoying a real freedom.

This freedom is the expression of the men who make and manage the Bronx. They are men especially skilled in what we call field observation; they have learned the love and knowledge of animals in forest and by river. They have travelled far. The manager of the birds is now setting off to China and Japan to study the life of pheasants in the cradle of their race. Professor Beebe, a older himself is the protagonist of bird and beast protection throughout the world, and a naturalist hardly less than a keeper.

In short, you have at the Bronx the ideal of every "Zoo" where animals live a life that is far removed from the caged or stuffed life of the animals kept by the taxidermist in Berlin or Paris, or to a degree in London.

The English "Zoo" has improved out of recognition in recent years. The delicate tribe of monkeys, in the past decimated by consumption, flourish in roomier quarters and under the advice of a famous West End physician, who finds that what is sauce for the man is also sauce for the monkey. Some of the haunts compare favorably with New York. The seals' home, for example, in Regent's Park is not only healthy and spacious, but represents a model of landscape gardening art. Pelicans and parrakeets can practise their special beauty, which is the art of flight. The cranes have a heronry of the possible reach of water. But the Bronx suggests ideals which might be more nearly approached.

A million and more people visit the Bronx because they are admitted free; and a national "Zoo" should in no free as a national gallery. The Bronx is supreme because of its space and freedom. We cannot rival these qualities in Regent's Park, but we could make room by getting rid of the worst animals. The keeper of the birds at the Bronx desires to exclude altogether the tribe of eagles and vultures even from the spacious Bronx. If we were boldly to dispense with these unhappy creatures we could give the space on which their health depends to many a wild beast whose caged patrol is at present almost a torture to the observer as to the animal itself.

THE GYROSCOPIC CAR A REALITY

THE invention of Louis Brennan, the English engineer, for balancing a single moving car on a single rail by means of rapidly spinning fly-wheels of great mass has been described in these columns before. At that time only a small working model of the gyroscopic monorail had been built. Now, however a full-sized car has been constructed, and the technical as well as the daily press agree that its success bids fair to cause a revolution in methods of transportation. Says The Scientific American (New York):

In the spring of 1907, Mr. Louis Brennan, inventor of the Brennan torpedo, exhibited before the Royal Society of England a small car which travelled on a single rail or cableway, and kept its equilibrium perfectly, even while rounding curves and when its load was shifted from one side to the other. This feat, an apparent defiance of the laws of gravity, aroused a great deal of interest, and it was predicted that it marked a revolution in railroad practise. The car was kept in equilibrium by means of a pair of wheels that were rotated at high speed in opposite directions. The gyroscopic effect of these rotating masses prevented the car from toppling over, in the same way that a top is kept from falling while spinning at high speed. Since the first exhibition of the gyroscopic car, Mr. Brennan has been at work developing details which would permit of using the same principle on a much larger car suitable for carrying heavy loads. A couple of weeks ago Mr. Brennan's invention, now reduced to practical dimensions, was again exhibited before the Royal Society. The car was 14 feet long, 13 feet high, and 10 feet wide, weighing 22 tons. Carrying a load of 40 passengers, the car traveled on a single rail around a circular track 220 yards in circumference. The balance was perfectly kept by means of two gyroscopes weighing three-quarters of a ton each and revolving at a speed of 3,000 revolutions per minute. The wheels were inclosed and ran in a vacuum, so as to reduce friction to a minimum. A gasoline-engine was used to keep the gyroscopes spinning and also to propel the car. The car was subjected to the severest of tests, the passengers suddenly shifting from one side to the other in their endeavor to destroy the equilibrium, but the gyroscope wheels responded to the slightest disturbance, and restored the balance at once. One of the difficulties encountered in a car of companying the gyroscopic motion. This, however, was overcome by means of friction devices. The advantage of using a monorail is that the cost of construction is considerably less; but in addition to this there is the fact that a slight deviation from a true line would result in no damage, whereas when two parallel tracks are used they must both be kept perfectly parallel and in perfect alignment, otherwise the car will run off the track or will rock violently if one side dips below the other. In other words, a double-rail track is more difficult to keep in repair than two monorails, for the reason that the two rails are interdependent, and variation in one must not take place without a corresponding variation in the other. In rounding curves there is always a danger of spreading the tracks where a double-rail track is used, while with the monorail line, should the side thrust be sufficient to shift the rail, there would be no tendency for the car-wheels to leave the track."

The London papers report that Mr. Brennan did not intend to give a public exhibition quite so soon, but that his hand was forced by the report that a German car on the same principle was to be shogn shortly in Berlin.

ONE day while George Ade, the American humorist, was travelling in the Orient, he came upon a fellow passenger in heated discussion with an old Arab. The lady, a school teacher, complained to Mr. Ade that after studying Arabic for years in preparation for this trip, she could not understand a word that the native said.

"Never mind," said Ade soothingly. "Can't you see that he hasn't a tooth in his head? He's talking gum-Arabic!"

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Auction Sale of Dominion Lands

Public Notice is hereby given that Auction Sales of Dominion Lands formerly reserved for Stock-Watering purposes will be held in the Province of Alberta as follows:—

Calgary, Tuesday, 5th, July, 1910 at 10 A. M.

Nanton Friday, 8th July 1910, at 10 A. M.

Pincher Creek, Monday, 11th July, 1910, at 10A. M.

Lethbridge, Wednesday, 13th, July, 1910, at 10 A. M.

The sales will be subject to the following terms and conditions:—

1. The Department reserves the right to withdraw any of the lands from the sale or to include any other lands therein.

2. Lands will be sold at an upset price of $3.00 per acre. All sales of areas of eighty acres or over will be subject to the performance of ordinary homestead duties as provided in the regulations, with the following exceptions:—

Any persons may be permitted to purchase, whether eligible to make homestead entry or not.

Residence must be performed on the land purchased except in the case where a purchaser holds a homestead, either patented or unpatented, lying alongside the land he buys or separated therefrom only by a roadway allowance, in which case the residence duties may be performed by living on the homestead, as the case may be. When residence is so performed, however, the purchaser will be required to increase the area of breaking and cultivation on the lands so purchased in the same manner as required by a homesteader who performs residence in the vicinity of his homestead.

3. In no case will a larger area than one quarter-section be disposed of to one person.

4. The purchaser of any parcel of land will be required to pay the value of any improvements which may have been placed thereon prior to the time of sale. Such payments shall be made on demand.

5. The sale will only convey the surface rights, and will be subject to the usual reservations in favor of the Crown.

6. When any parcel offered is crossed by a highway or railway, the sale of such parcel shall be subject to the reservation of the land covered by such highway, or which may be required for the right of way or other purpose of the railway.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-quarter of the purchase price shall be paid in cash at date of sale, and balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid.

Cheques will not be taken in payment unless marked "accepted" by the Bank on which they are drawn, and made payable at par at place of sale.

Lists of lands to be sold may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, the Inspector of Ranches at Calgary, or to the Agent of Dominion Lands at Lethbridge or at Calgary.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, 16th May, 1910.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATION.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion land agency or sub agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price $300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from the date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homstead in certain districts. Price $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of 3 years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Coal—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of 21 years renewal at an annual rental of of $1 per acre not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one idividual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

W. W. CORY.
Deputy of the Minister of the interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this ad. will not be paid

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